REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8799.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will or the future be as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 2 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

Line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

☞For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

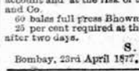
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 19-6 Tons, 210 H. P., Commander J. AVERN, on SATURDAY, the 28th April, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

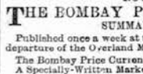
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

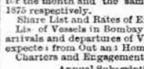


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. BUTTIALA, 1,045 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander WM. CROWDER, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th April 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

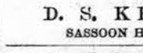
The S. S. BUTTIALA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander WM. CROWDER, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th April 1877, at 4 P.M.

F. E.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSSI BEH, MAJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE, VIA ADEN,

Taking Passengers for Natal, Cape Town and all the East African Ports at which the Union Steam Ship Company's Steamers call.



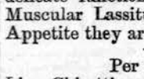
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S.S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. HENDERSON, as above on TUESDAY, the 1st May 1877, at 4 P.M. She will also take Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida, Jeddah, Suez, &c., for transfer to the Company's London Line Steamer AGRA at Aden.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 20th April 1877. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	23	24	9	
Messina	20	24	14	Including Wines
Naples	20	24	14	
Leghorn	20	24	14	
Genoa	20	24	14	
Marseilles	22	25	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 29th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. ITALIA, Capt. JA. DONALDSON, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May. She will be followed by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,280 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 30th May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,272 Tons Register, 488 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... " 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Live pool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

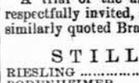
For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 18th April 1877. Agents.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

SAILING ABOUT 15TH MAY 1877.



THE splendid iron Ship DUNNOTTAR CASTLE, 1,702 Tons, classed 100 A, at Lloyd's, built expressly for the Australian Trade, is fitted up with every, comfort and convenience, and offers a favourable opportunity for Saloon Passengers who prefer the Passage by the Cape of Good Hope.

Apply to Captain KIDD, or to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,

Agents.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.—The NAPLES, S.S., sailing on the 28th instant, has ONE CABIN STILL DISENGAGED. Terms for one, Rs 400; for two, Rs. 760. Apply to Captain J. D. EATON, on board.

Now Ready.

THE SECOND EDITION OF

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES.

BY ALFRED H. BROWNE.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(*)	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd Apr.
	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
(*)	ASSAM	3093	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
	THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
(*)	SUBAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.
	KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	28th do.
(*)	VENETIA	2726	450	C. Perrins	1st June.
	GEELONG	1835	250	C Fraser	8th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 30th April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2,621 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain S. J. BAKER, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 27th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barrat, 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2,63	500	Capt G. N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th April 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

SALE OF BHOWNUGGUR GOOD COTTON.

Under instruction of Messrs. Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co. Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 9 A.M., at Dadabhoy Cullianjee's cotton storing ground on account and at the risk of the first purchasers, Messrs H. Cassan and Co.

60 bales full press Bhownuggur good cotton.

20 per cent required at the time of sale, remainder to be paid after two days.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1875 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1875 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office Meadow Street, Fort.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN ..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, " 1-8 and " 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE IRCLE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF WINES. FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CLARET! CLARET!!

MEDOC VIEUX,
A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME WINE.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs. 11 0
Pints	" 6 8

PAUILLAC,
SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs. 13 0
Pints	" 7 8

MARGAUX,
DINNER CLARET, OF GOOD BODY AND FLAVOUR.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs. 18 0
Pints	" 10 0

ST. JULIEN,
A RICH, FULL-BODIED AFTER-DINNER WINE. OF EXQUISITE AROMA.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs. 18 0
Pints	" 12 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with similarly quoted Brands of other Houses.

STILL HOCKS.

RIESLING	per doz. Quarts	Rs.	15 0
BODENHEIMER	" Quarts	"	16 0
Do.	" Pints	"	9 0
GEISENHEIMER	" Quarts	"	18 0
Do.	" Pints	"	10 0
NIERSTEINER	" Quarts	"	20 0
Do.	" Pints	"	11 0
RUDESHEIMER	" Quarts	"	22 0
Do.	" Pints	"	12 0
MARCOBRUNNER	" Quarts	"	26 0
Do.	" Pints	"	14 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	" Quarts	"	28 0
Do.	" Pints	"	15 0
HOCHHEIMER	" Quarts	"	32 0
	" Pints	"	17 0

5 per cent. Discount in taking 5 dozen Quarts.

For consumption in Hot Climates no other Wines can surpass, and very few can equal

GERMAN WINES.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 24TH APRIL,

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA, AND OPERA COMPANY WILL REPEAT, BY GENERAL DESIRE, ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S ENORMOUSLY SUCCESSFUL DRAMATIC CANTATA,

TRIAL BY JURY,

WITH FULL CHORUS, BY GENTLEMAN AMATEURS.

CHARACTERS AS BEFORE.

Trial by Jury will be preceded by LECOCQ'S SPARKLING OPERETTA,

MY NEW MAID.

FAMILY PERFORMANCE.

THE ESPLANADE THEATRE.

THE NATUCK OOTAJUK MUNDLEE.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, THE 23RD APRIL.

A REPRESENTATION IN GUZERATI OF THE ANCIENT AND WELL KNOWN HINDOO DRAMA,

"NUL DUMI NTI."

Reserved Seat	Rs. 2 0	Second Class	Rs. 0 12
Unreserved Seat	1 0	Third Class	0 8

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,054 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 23rd June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 300 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to

KING, KING, & Co. or to W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY, Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 21st April 1877.

NOTICE.—We have AUTHORISED Mr. ROBERT LEE SANDS and Mr. C. A. W. CAMERON to SIGN our Firm PER PROCURATION from THIS DATE.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Bombay, 21st April 1877.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS M. LOAN 1875.

NOTICE.—The DEFINITIVE BONDS of the above Loan will be EXCHANGED for the SCRIPS issued by this Bank, on and after TUESDAY, the 24th instant, between the hours 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

Rampart Row, 23rd April 1877.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co. beg to inform the MASONIC FRATERNITY that they have been APPOINTED AGENT for Messrs SPENCER & Co., London, from whom they have just received a select consignment of Masonic Publications, Stationery, Past Masters', Mark Masters' and Royal Arch Clothing and Jewels, which they are prepared to dispose of at reasonable rates for Cash.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, Bombay.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the public that a large number of ARAB HORSES, (the property of different dealers who proceed to their country) will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, SATURDAY, the 28th day of April 1877, at 3 P.M, at Bellasis Junction Road Stable Byculla.

Money will be received before the delivery of the animal.

ABDOOL RAHMAN,
Bellasis Junction Road Stable, Byculla.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Russell's Work on H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' Tour in India, &c., handsomely bound and illustrated throughout	26 4
Burnaby's Ride to Khiva	13 4
Wright's History of Nepal, translated from the Parbuliya, Illustrated throughout	13 4
Fleming's Clinical Records of Injuries and Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs	8 12
Stonehenge's British Rural Sports, comprising Shooting, Hunting, Coursing Fishing, Hawking, Riding, Boating, &c., Illustrated, new edn. 1877	13 4
Hopkins' Grammar of the Turkish Language	2 4
Arnold's do. do.	1 12
Monier's Grammar of the Belochee Language	3 4
Ben-ali' Compendium of the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-European, Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin Languages	3 12
Stanford's new Map of the South-Eastern part of Europe,	5 12
Mackenzi's Royal Masonic Encyclopedia of History, Rites, Symbolism, and Biography	13 4
Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence, new edn. 1877	3 12
Williams' Influence of Climate in Pulmonary Consumption	3 4
Bowe's Manual of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, new edition, 1877	5 8
Lecky's History of European Morals, 2 vols., new edition, 1877	10 0
Lothair; by the Right Hon. B. Disraeli	1 4
Above Suspicion, a Novel; by Mrs J. H. Riddell	1 4
Collins' (Wilkie) Cheap Edition—Woman in White, Poor Miss Finch, Frozen Deep, Dead, Secret (others will follow) each	1 4
Blackburn's Pictorial Notes in the National Gallery, with upwards of 100 Illustrations of the Principle Pictures at Trafalgar Square	0 12
Gladstone's Pamphlet—Bulgarian Massacre, or the conduct of the Turkish Government in and about Bulgaria	0 8
McCosh's Examination of Mr. J. S. Mill's Philosophy being a Defence of Fundamental Truth	6 12
Braddon's (Miss) Joshua Haggard	1 4
Helen's Babies, with some account of their ways	1 12
Hale's Incidents in the Biography of Dust	3 12
Long's Discourses of Epictetus, with the Encheiridion and Fragments	3 4
Hooper's Gesta Romanorum, or Entertaining Moral Stories	3 4
Bell's Anatomy and Philosophy of expression in connection with the Fine Arts	1 8
Official Monthly Army List for March	

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

28, Meadow Street, Fort.

ATMARAM SAGOON AND CO., KALBADAVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS—TERMS CASH.

Dr. Richardson's Diseases of Modern Life, 1876	Rs. 6 4
Rothergill's Practitioner's Handbook of Treatment, 1876	7 0
Prof. Fowler's Human Science, or Phrenology, Self-Culture, &c	12 8
Cowan's Science of a New Life, 1876	11 4
Smith's and Walsham's Manual of Operative Surgery on the Dead Body, 1876	6 8
Brandis's Forest Flora	10 0
Dr. Tanner's Signs and Diseases of Pregnancy	9 0
Reynolds' System of Medicine, 4 vols.	37 8
Francis's Dictionary of Practical Receipts	3 12
Stonehenge's Horse in the Stable and the Field	7 0
Boyle's Materia Medica, 1876	7 8
Col. H. Drury's Useful Plants of India	9 4
Foster and Langley's Practical Physiology, 1876	3 12
Mylne's Materia Medica, 1876	3 12
Parkes's Public Health, 1876	1 4
Hints on Garde ing in India, 1877, 2nd edition	3 4
Smith's Leading Cases, 1876, 2 vols.	38 0
Prideaux's Precedents in Conveyancing, 1876, 2 vols	32 0
Storey's Equity Jurisprudence, 1877, 2 vols	40 0
Fisher's Law of Mortgage, 1876, 2 vols	30 0
Moore's Family Medicine for India, 1876	5 0
Acton on the Reproductive Organs	6 0
Magistrate's Guide; by G. Gurusamy Nayudu, 1876	5 0
Irving's Life of Washington, 4 vols	7 0
Prof. Fleming's Vocabulary of Philosophy, 1876	9 4
Hopkinson on the Indicator	8 0
Watson's Art of Weaving	8 0
Forney's Catechism of the Locomotive, 1876	5 8
Samuel Bowher's Wool and Woollen	5 4
Northcott's Steam Engine	4 4
Lecky's Rise and Influence of Rationalism in Europe, 2 vols	8 0
Herring's Paper and Paper-making	4 4
Lecky's History of European Morals, 2 vols	8 0
Lewis's Indian Penal Code	3 12
Lewis's Indian Civil Procedure Code	6 4
Purkis's Students' Guide to Chitty on Contracts, Williams, Real Property, &c.	7 0
Leroux on the manufacture of Worsted and Carded Yarns	9 0
Sauer's European Commerce, 1876	3 0
Maclean's Guide to Bombay, with a Portrait of the "Queen's Status"	5 0
Comte's System of Positive Polity, 3 vols	28 0
Campin's Construction of Machinery	3 4
East Indian Ready Reckoner	3 8
Cowan on the Perth of Wheels	3 12
Guthrie's Road, Streets and Pavement, 1876	4 8
Fergusson's History of Modern Architecture	16 0
Campin's Hand Turning	3 8
Shakespere's His Mind and Art, 1876	6 4
Smile's Industrial Biography, 1876	3 0
Prof. Terrier on Philosophical Remains, 2 vols	12 0
Prof. Terrier's Lectures on the Early Greek Philosophy	5 4
Smile's Lives of the Engineers, 5 vols	18 12
Smith's Synonymous Discriminated	8 0
Stewart's Unseen Universe, 1876	2 0
The Indian Problem Solved	5 4
Emerson's Letters and Social Aims, 1875	4 4
Newman's Idea of a University	4 4
Samuel Smile's Huguenots in France, 1877	3 12
Palmer's Leaves from a Word-Hunter's Note-Book, 1876	3 12
Venn's Logic of Chance, 1876	12 0
Supernatural Religion, 2 vols	12 0
David Hume's Essays—Moral, Political, and Literary, 2 vols	14 0
Hunter's Life of the Earl of Mayo, 1876	12 0
Grote's Fragments on Ethical Subjects, 1876	9 0
Caine's Political Essays	5 4
Malleson's Native States of India	8 8
Todd's Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, 2 vols	26 0
Stirling's Secret of Hegel, 2 vols	14 0
Trevelyan's Selections from the Writings of Lord Macaulay, 1876	3 8
Theodore Martin's Life of Prince Consort, 1876, 2 vols	13 0
Wallace's Russia 1877, 2 vols	12 0
Life and Essays of H. T. Colebrooke, 3 vols	22 0
Fawcett's Speeches	5 4
Dr. Corbeze's Essays on Shakespeare	6 4
Mackie's Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, 2 vols	14 0
Foster's Life of Charles Dickens (1876), 2 vols	14 0
De Tocqueville's France before the Revolution of 1789	7 0
Trevelyan's Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, 1876, 2 vols	18 0
Chambers' Information for the People, 2 vols	8 0
Cobden's Cheap Essays, second series, 1877-78	3 8
Shakespeare's Hindustani,—English and English-Hindustani Dictionary	4 0
Persian-English Dictionary by Palmer, 1876	6 8
Lanman's Dictionary of the English language, 2 vols	12 0
Monier Williams' Sanscrit English Dictionary	4 8
Catafago's Arabic and English Dictionary	24 0
Wedgewood's Dictionary of English Etymology	12 8

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The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

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CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE MACHINE WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

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The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order. Full particulars of the *New Congelator* can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

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Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, Leather Washers and all the necessary fittings, kept in stock.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahren

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 21st April 1877.

THE political telegrams received still point to war betwixt Russia and Turkey as almost a certainty; but for some reason not apparent on the face of things unless it be that England is not expected to be involved, the funds in London continue to improve, Consols since Thursday having advanced from 95¼ to 95¾, while French Rentes are maintained at 105¼.

The Liverpool Cotton Markets, too, show a decidedly better feeling, the sales yesterday having been18,000 and to-day 14,000 bales. Prices of Surats have not altered quotably, Fair Dhollera being still given at 4 15-16d. and Fair Omra at 4¼d. but American is evidently improving, Mid Orleans having advanced ¼d. per lb. in the two days. Arrivals are not mentioned by Reuter and so far as we can learn from private sources quotations are the same as on Thursday last, Good Fair Dhollers, with the G. F. clause, via Cape being worth 5d. per lb. Manchester is said to be a shade better and this coupled with the continued rapid falling off in the American receipts has doubtless some influence; but in all probability the improvement, such as it is, is mainly due to a natural reaction after the previous extreme depression, assisted perhaps by the trade having to come in as buyers to some little extent after having for some time been almost out of the market. With a stock of 1,090,000 bales in Liverpool—much more liberal exports from this side than was generally expected—the Eastern Exchanges declining, and their immediate prospect of an European war, this scarcely likely that we can see any important advance, while a renewed decline would be by no means improbable.

The American crop figures to date now show the following comparisons:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Week's Receipts	19,000	31,000	22,000
„ Exports to U. K.	39,000	20,000	36,000
„ „ to Continent	14,000	12,000	9,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	3,782,000	3,888,000	3,282,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,711,000	1,659,000	1,495,300
„ „ to Continent „	852,000	1,074,000	719,000
„ Stock at the ports	600,000	571,000	515,000

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th instant compares with the previous two years as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,880,000	2,903,120	2,814,800
„ „ „ Surats	399,000	494,080	535,590

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,091,000	1,005,440	887 920
Do. London	38,000	39,020	103,170
American Afloat	190,000	215,000	293,000
E. Indian „	146,000	150,000	240,000
	1,465,000	1,429,460	1,434,090
Price of Mid. Orleans	6 5-16d.	6¾d.	8-1d.
„ Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.	4 9-16d.	5 5-16d.
Difference	1¾d.	2 1-16d.	2 13-16d.

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unchanged. Bombay Linseed and Ferozepore Rapeseed were unchanged, but Calcutta Linseed was quoted 2s. 6d. and Rapeseed 1s. 6d. per quarter lower.

A withdrawal of £175,000 from the Bank of England for Germany is reported. Bar Silver was quoted by Reuter yesterday at 55d. per oz. and to-day is said to be unquotable, owing probably to the heavy drop in Exchange which has taken place on this side.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has undergone a further decided collapse, our closing quotations showing a fall of ¼d. per rupee all round. In the morning rates opened on the basis of 1s. 9 3-16 for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 9 9-16 for 3 months sight Credits but it was evident the feeling was very weak, and on receipt of the Calcutta telegrams, reporting a heavy drop there, the Banks entirely withdrew as sellers, until at one time the best quotation obtainable for demand Bank paper was 1s. 8⅞d. and 3 months' credits were sold at 1s. 9 5-16d. Late in the afternoon a slightly steadier feeling became apparent, but with the advices since in about hand the probabilities seem in favour of a continuance of the decline. How for this may be justified by the state of the Money Market it is difficult at the moment to say. The action of the Banks would appear to indicate that the late pressure has entirely disappeared, and if so we may see demand Bank Bills at 1-8⅛. Again, in the course of a few days, but it seems difficult to understand how funds should have become so quickly available, and it must be remembered on the other side that exports are now being dealt in to an extent that must shortly bring a considerable amount of paper into the market. We quote now for ready bills May delivery, being about one per cent. lower:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 5-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	1s. 9¾d.	„
Documents, 4 „ „	1s. 9 7-16d.	„

On Calcutta the rate for demand bills has advanced to ¼ per cent. premium. Of 60 days sight there are new buyers at 98½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is nominally stronger again, but there are neither buyers nor sellers in the market of any amount.

Quotations as near as can be given are:—Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 95; Fives and-a-half, par to Rs. 100¼.

The SHARE MARKET is generally a shade firmer, although somewhat irregular. Bank of Bombays have advanced 1¼ per cent. Agras are Rs. 1 lower. Mazagon Land shares have advanced Rs. 25 and Colabas are Rs. 10 lower. Press shares are dull and with the exception of Mofussils, which have advanced Rs. 5, are generally lower. Spinning and Weaving Companies are steady but without important change in values.

COTTON to-day has been very strong; an active demand has prevailed for all descriptions, and a considerable business has been done for export at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The better accounts from Liverpool and the rapid decline in Exchange have been the improving influences, and sellers are rendered still stronger in their demand by the firmness of the various up country markets, where the natives for some time back have been storing their Cotton in preference to accepting the low figures previously current. The receipts yesterday were again liberal—11,978 bales, and there is little sign as yet of the long expected falling off. We quote to-day:—

F. G. F. Broach	Ready	Rs. 195	per Candy p. f.
Good Omra	„	179	„ „
F. G. F. do.	„	175	„ „
G. F. do.	May	172	„ „
Good Dhollera	May	180	„ „
F. G. F. do.	„	176	„ „
G. F. do.	„	173	„ „

FREIGHTS are slightly firmer owing to the increased business doing in Cotton. By steamer for Liverpool £1 17s. 6d. is now the quotation and by Iron sailing ships £2 3s. 9d. to £2 5s. per ton. For Havre we quote by sail £2 and by steamer £2 6s. 3d. For Trieste £2 10s. per ton payable basis.

PIECE GOODS are rather more firmly held owing to the stronger appearance of Cotton, coupled with the rapid fall in Exchange. Prices, however, are quotably higher and the up-country demand shows no improvement.

COALS are still in strong request at advancing prices. A large cargo of Davison's West Hartley via Cape has been sold at Rs. 20½ and a cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 19 per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	160,000	100	all	6 p. ct.	118
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	665
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	6864
National Bank of India	16,000	500	all	8 do.	111
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 2 6	5 p. c.	275
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	13 0 14 6	do.	36
Ditto	..	£20	65 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 12 1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19 6 9 18	do.	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	2 3 6 p.a.	1,320
Bombay Gas Company	10,000	50	all	7½ p. ct.	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. a.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Karrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. a.	250
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct.	75
Mechanics' Building Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	p. ct.	470
Vegas Patent Slip Co.	2,00.	250	all	6 p. ct.	83

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th April compared with that for 9th April:—

LIABILITIES.	9th April. Rs. A. P.	17th April. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,71,109 2 5	16,76,589 2 0
Treasury Balances	1,93,61,755 14 2	2,00,39,616 8 2
Other Deposits	1,92,63,919 5 3	1,82,12,829 2 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,17,728 7 0	3,17,628 7 8
Sundries	9,40,389 4 2	10,04,129 7 1
Rs.	6,17,65,348 1 0	6,12,45,192 11 7
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	92,75,883 2 3	99,21,715 4 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	49,88,522 12 5	52 77 872 12 5
Credits on ditto	46,32,312 7 9	57 02,894 0 4
Bills Discounted	2,24,37,606 3 10	2,20,60,710 7 8
Balances with other Banks	14,75,064 4 7	4,84,813 1 0
Bullion	4,97,862 8 5	6 15,553 11 0
Dead Stock	10,23,1 6 8 5	10,23,463 0 5
Stamps	10,346 5 11	9,955 11 11
Sundries	2,72,568 13 1	2,29,238 0 0
Cash at Head Office	68,35,860 0 6	49,49,779 0 9
Do. at Branches	1,03,94,469 15 6	86,73,188 1 3
Rs.	6,17,65,348 1 0	6,12,45,192 11 7

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE SHIP JOHN CLARK, 1,679 tons, Captain T. C. Pendleton, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S s. s. Ettore, Captain C Luxardich, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 20th instant.

THE s. s. ZENTE, 1,022 tons, Captain F. S. Shilston, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, and Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. PEARL, 31⅔ tons, Captain W. McGregor, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and two hundred and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE SHIP COUNTY OF FORFAR, 996 tons, Captain J. Stewart, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Glasgow, (January 4th), with a cargo of 1,492 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. RAJPOOTANA, 1,311 tons, Captain J. T. Lewis, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. G. L. Young, Mr. F. Armstrong Mr. J. C. Ledger, Capt. Sheil and servant, Lieut Lake, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Aitken and child, Mr. and Miss. S. G. Bedford and two children, one maté of H. M's. Comet, and eight deck passengers.

THE s. s. EUROPEAN, 1,774 tons, Captain C. A. Sibthorpe, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—Mrs. Sibthorpe. Mrs. Hams and two daughters. She brought the following cargo:—320 bales twist, 370 packages piece goods, 85 packages wine and spirit, 7,434 bundles iron, 100 packages earthenware, 4 cases umbrellas 45 drums oil, 50 cases soap, 1,500 tubs steel, 271 packages glass ware, 463 cases geneva 38 cases tinplates, 35 cases varnish, 16 packages paint, 20 casks sulphur, 5,833 bars iron, 188 packages papers, 600 bundles hoop iron, 391 kegs nails, 50 casks tallow, 1,750 kegs steel iron, 250 cases candles, 1,274 cases window glass, and many other packages merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. RAJPOOTANA went across to Hog Island on Thursday last and was successfully lifted by the hydraulic apparatus at that place. She was thoroughly cleaned and painted, and returned to Bombay on Friday. Some time ago we noticed that the company above named, were experimentally testing the different anti-fouling compositions advertised, by painting one side of a ship's bottom with one kind, the other with another kind. Some of the ships had McInnes' composition on one side and white lead and tallow on the others. Other had the Hamburg patent, for which Mr. Newell is agent, on one side, McInnes' on the other and so on. The results were rung right through the fleet generally taking care that no ship should be coated on both sides with the same composition. The result of these tests is at any rate in the case of the Rajpootana decidedly in favour of the Hamburg patent. She had white lead and tallow on the port side and the German compo on the starboard and was seven months in the water. Her port side when Mr. Newell is agent clearly has the advantage over white lead and tallow.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	European(s)	Sibthorpe	Liverpool, Mar 22.
21	County of Forfar	Stewart	Glasgow, Jan 4.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
21	Trentham Hall (s)	Shaw	Liverpool.
	Rajpootana(s)	Lewis	Coast and Calcutta.
	Z nte (s)	Shilston	Liverp ool.
22	Pearl(s)	McGregor	Coast and Cutch.

The ship John Clark, Pendleton, to Havre obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.		
17	Ethiopia (s)	Atkinson ..... Bombay, Apr 1.
	Statesman (s)	Nevill ..... Liverpool.
	Castle Roy	Newall ..... Liverpool, Jan 10.
18	Commilla (s)	Loutit ..... Kyouk Phyoo, Apr 14.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
17	Mahratta (s)	.....	.....
	Madras (s)	.....	.....
	Mecca (s)	.....	.....
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	.....	.....
	Red Star (s)	.....	.....
18	Burmah (s)	.....	.....
	Durga (s)	.....	.....
	Reliance (s)	.....	.....
	Game Castle (s)	.....	.....
	Georges	.....	.....
	Fdouard	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Statesman—Mr Shaw, Engineer.

Per Comillas—Mrs Ritchie, Dr G Brown, Master Flessenges, Mr C W Robertson, Mr F Moore, Mr J Burke, Mr W Van Somerea, Mrs Crooper, and Mr Dias.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Ethiopis—A Ship (showed N R S F) from London to Calcutta 92 days out off Coast of Ceylon. A ship (showed N H K B) from Bombay to Calcutta 68 days out, 400 miles S S W of Point Station.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
18	Kinahan (s)	.....	Calcutta.
19	Commodore	.....	Port Louis.
20	Asia (s)	.....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
19	Merchantman	.....	Calcutta.
3	Dorunda (s)	.....	Calcutta.
20	Sultan (s)	.....	London

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per S S "Sultan"—From Madras to London—Mrs Barnett and two children, Mr F Collinson, four children and servant, Mrs C A Outchterlony and servant, Mrs G P B Sherard, Mrs Hay two Misses Hay, Mrs Schaeffer and four children Mr T L Strange, three children and servant, Mrs Sconce, Mrs Stevenson, Miss Fennell Miss Stevenson Mrs Mergler and four children, Mrs Smith and infant, Mr Jones, four children and servant, Mrs F Kempster, D J Orr's child, Revd D J Clarkes two children, Capt E M Stevenson, Rev J H Smith, S Brock, Esq, Lieut D McN Campbell, Revd Dr Sayers, two children and native servant, Rev J H B and Mrs Powell and infant, Mr Sconce, Mrs Langham, Master Langham and Miss Langham, Mrs Darke, two children and infant.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—700 barrels pitch, Edward Bates and Co.

Trentham Hall s—1244 bags bar iron, Abdoolally Sumeodin.

FROM LONDON.

Seatos s—8 boxes gunpowder, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 5 packages playing cards, Fuzerally Moosabhoy; 9 cases oilmanstere, Goolamally Jeevanjee.

Parsee s—5,728 bundles bar iron, J. M. Moola.

Gwalior s—12 cases cheese, Hajee Esmail Fazul.

Rajpoot—500 kegs steel, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 100 casks cement, 10 kegs h ad rivet, 5 runlets grease, and 2 casks zinc paint white, Hajee Esmail Jaitha; 100 barrels pitch, Tyebjee Hyderally; 500 barrels cement, H F Soares and Co; 15 casks pale ale and 15 casks stout, C Bounevialle and Co.

Nizam s—1 case ham 3 cases bacon and 3 cases cheese, Bolton and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Calipso s—1,000 cases kerosine oil, M Mondolfo and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Malwa s—1 case soap, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Orissame,—400 cwts boots Edward Bates and Co; 153 bales cotton, Vurjeevandass Mahadewdass and Co.

Dunnottar Castle,—400 bales cotton, Kessowjee Vullubdas.

Etrenoneer,—76 bales cotton, Mooljee Amadjee.

Tythonone,—4 bales cotton, Ebram Noordin and Co; 200 bales cotton, Nurserunjee Manuckjee and Co; 107 bales cotton, Glad-stone Wyllie and Co; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

Mercia s—6 0 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 100 bales hemp, Vurjeevandass Veerjee; 155 cwts rice, Cursandass and 300 cwts myrabolans, N—tho Soondrjee; 75 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 50 bales wool, Jethanand Chelaram; 507 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 31 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoomra and Co; 130 bales cotton, Jetha Cullianjee; 200 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee; 22 bales cotton waste, Heptools Shaik Adam and Co; 50 bales wool and 10 bales ago, Jewandas Premjee; 50 bales wool, Vullubdass Vundravandass; 25 bales hemp, Hajee Adam Esmail.

Newark—130 bales cotton, Gordhundass Runchordass; 101 bales cotton, Vurdman Tokersee.

Prince Fredric.—101 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tokersee.

Virago s—1681 cwts coir yarn, Cursandass Nensey; 50 bales wool, Morarjee Hunsraz; 70 bales wool, Hormusnd Kheldass; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 155 bales cotton, H Cason and Co; 100 bales hemp, Killick, Nixon and Co; 375 cwts myrabollans, Joseph Soares.

Rajpoot,—10 bales cotton, Kessowjee Vullubdass.

Italia s—4,000 cwts wheat, Stearn, Hobart and Co; 200 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha.

FOR LONDON.

Maples s—210 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Kreap and Co; 600 bs wheat, Kwast, Latham and Co; 16 cases fishmaws, Rajmbhoy Ajoo; 5 cases mother of Pshells and 7 cases olibanum, Abdoola Moosa; 6 cases Chundoring and 1 case Feathers, Nagindass Khimchund; 2 c ases M of P shells and 1 case T shells, Hajee Esm; 7 bales hides, Curimbhoy Husanbhoy; 6 bales skins and 5 bundles carpet, Allarukhia Nulhoy; 22 bales hides, Khanmach ined Nensey; 23 bales hides, Alridge, Salmon and Co; 9 bales hides, 3 casks M of P shells, Nensebhoy Gangje; 32 bales hides and skins, Hajee Esmail Haji Ismail; 8 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 9 bales hides, Abdoolreman Ahmed; 18 tons ebonywood, Peerbhoy Assur; 121 cases olibanum, Ebram Hassom.

Malwa s—6 bundles Teeth, Allybhoy Momedjee; 7 bales skins, G W C Ally Acksr and Co; 15 bales hides and skins, S W Ally T N Meers and Co; 30 bales skins and 1 case cabinet ware, and 7 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 12 bales skins, Esmail Russool; 8 cases shawls David Sassoon and Co; 2 cases shawls, Cursandass Mancherjee; 3 c ases shawls, Morlidhur Monlall; 12 cases shawls, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 2 cases shawls, Javesmul Dulsookroy; 10 bales hides and skins, Chand Mahomedally and Co; 1 case shawls, Safedin John Hoosen; 7 cases shawls, Munsookroy Sabharam.

FOR HAVRE.

General Domville—22 cwts horns, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

Hakon Adelsten s—460 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Scotia s—1,300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

Clydesdale—400 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 750 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

Centinel—50 bales cotton, W Clason and Co.

Stornoway—500 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Stainsaare s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Calipso s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Nizam s—100 bales cotton, A Blaseheck and Co.

Calipso s—100 bales cotton, E Spincer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volsart Brothers. 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co; 650 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Calipso s—100 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volsart Brothers.

Nizam s—350 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co

FOR MARSEILLES

Parsee s—150 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

Batavia s—80 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Malwa s—10 packages silk, Aga Syed Mirza.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, April 20th 1877.

Means of Observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29°872
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·73
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of wind	NNW, NNE, N, NE, E, WNW NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	329.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1495 Orcassian, Pottinger—Liverpool, Sept. 14—Missing.
695 Windermere, Mac—Antwerp, October 18.
1255 Dominion, Heselton—Liverpool, November 4.
635 Jalawar, Chilton—Liverpool, November 13.
900 Sarah Scott, Estaria, Parry—Sunderland, November 17.
1164 Europa, Thesen—Hull, Nov. 18.
1117 Helen Scott, Parsons—Liverpool, Nov. 23—Sailed from Holyhead, Dec. 2.
1139 Marathon, Jones—Cardiff, Dec. 1.
1080 Carnegie, Smith—Glasgow, December 5.
997 Ariadne, Hilton—Glasgow, December 5.
1257 Mornington, Roberts—Liverpool, Dec. 7.
708 Argyleshire, Laird—Glasgow, Dec. 8.
965 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Sunderland, Dec. 9—Sailed from Shields, Dec. 6.
1276 Benefactress, Shielian—Cardiff, Dec. 12.
679 Antofagasta, Halliday—London, Dec. 13.
344 Forest Grove, Pearson—Wear, Dec. 25.
1479 Knight Companion, Yeo—Liverpool, December 27—Sailed from Holyhead Jan. 2.
491 Black Watch, Kerrish—London, via Cape Town, Dec. 29.
997 County of Forfar, Stewart—Glasgow, January 4.
323 M. A. Evans, Phillips—Liverpool, Jan. 11.
1704 Lanarkshire, Wilkie—Glasgow, January 11.
983 Norfolk, Horn—Tyne, Jan. 11—Put back Jan. 15; sailed January 26.
913 Serica, Mathews—Liverpool, January 12.
1495 Stockbridge, Lane—London, January 13.
720 Dunphaile Castle, Hilden—London, January 19.
782 St. Nicholas, Hill—Liverpool, January 22.
1287 Annot Lyle, English—Liverpool, January 26.
782 St. Andrew, McLean—Liverpool, January 26.
1636 County of Inverness—McKenzie—Glasgow, January 29.
1184 Winged Hunter, Cardiff, January 31.
900 Gastanino, Cicconardi—Antwerp, February 5.
1081 Glandinorwig, Lewis—Wear, February 8.
1413 Tobique, Davis—Liverpool, February 17.
819 Inveravon, Thomas—London, February 27.
1296 Amoor, Evans—Liverpool, February 28.
1535 Cumberland, Farquhar—Liverpool, March 2.
1378 Atmosphere, Wright—Liverpool, March 4.
1119 Gamecock, Hardy—New York, March 5.
1175 Bermuda, Clegg—Liverpool, March 6.
1059 Carrie Humphrey, Grozier—Boston U. S., March 13.
1239 Magdala, Jones—Cardiff, March 15.
1072 Bertoaux, Peters—Liverpool, March 17.
1401 Frank Flint, Evans—Cardiff, March 17.
1392 Alice D. Cooper, Humphrey—Liverpool, March 19.
1284 Avery, Davis—Shields, March 19.
1392 Premier, M'Gilvey—Liverpool, March 20.
1296 Whittier, Swap—Cardiff, March 20.
1415 Shiela, Meadows—Liverpool, Mar. 21.
899 Marlborough, Sampson—London, March 28.
1395 Lucy A. Nickels, Nickels—Liverpool, March 28.
1396 Annie Frost, Wellburn—Liverpool, loading.
713 Mutlah, Farquhar—Liverpool, loading.
1047 Bean Monda, Hawkins—Liverpool, loading.
1328 Harriet H. M'Gilvery, Blake—Liverpool, loading.
984 Iris, Evans—Liverpool, loading.
1313 Hafnemann, Thomson—Liverpool, loading.
1440 Saratoga, Kandal—New York, loading.
658 Scottish Chief, Elholm—London, loading.
1287 Nearchus, Pierce—Liverpool, loading.
1413 Wave Conqueror, Wave Officer 58th N I to be Wing Officer and to continue to officiate as Adjt.
1329 Galloway, McKinlay—Greenock, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

248 Bootle, Williams—Mauritius, February 17.
1304 Soukar, Adams—Melbourne, February 20.
104 Concordia, Close—Mauritius, February 22.
293 Arabie, Loyseau—Mauritius, March 6.
1029 Lalla, Vance—Calcutta, March 7—At Cochin.
1480 British Princess, Reed—Australia, March 14.
1537 Feronia, Campbell—Moulmein, March 15.
311 Union, Poilbout—March 27.
962 Zimi, Jenkins—Bassein, April 1.
1491 Corn, Combs—Calcutta, April 2.
485 Queenstown, Crighton—Rangoon, April 12.
1389 Sachem, Crowell—Calcutta, April 13.
592 Cyrene, Turnbull—Cochin, April 19.
343 Flying Cloud, Milner—Bangkok, loading.
1073 Hippocrene, Wilson—Moulmein, loading.
1332 Bulwark, Seaton—Moulmein, loading.
1305 Adriana, Sinclair—Rangoon, loading.
1073 Sea Feather, Carrick—Moulmein, loading.
1305 Glee Maiden, Cummins—Rangoon, loading.
1386 Dashmere, Thomson—Rangoon, loading.
407 Col. Fyche—Rangoon, loading.
1183 Pegasus, Powell—Rangoon, loading.
1330 Charmer, Lucas—Rangoon, loading.
686 Shah Jehan, Harwood—Maurritius, loading.
1028 Tiger, Miller—Rangoon, loading.
993 Alacrity, King, Thorne—Rangoon, loading.
1176 Annie Royner, Summers—Rangoon, loading.
1094 Stamboul—Rangoon, loading.

HIGH COURT.—23RD APRIL.

(Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

188-76—Chalk—Meredith Jones v. Joseph C. Lawrence and others —Jefferson and Payne.—1 suit settled.

229-76—L Fletcher—Nanoobai vs Pulma Maloo—Balcrishna and Bhimsen.

256-76—Pursuit—A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdool Raman Allarukhia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaik Ally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jeffers on and Payne.

653-76—Balkrisnna and B—Eduljee Cursetjee C vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

600-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Burjorjee Sorabjee B vs Pestonjee Hormusjee S and others—K Morojee and J C Cama.

644-75—Ardaser—J A Pinheiros da Costa vs The Bank of Bombay—Remington, Hore and Langley.

645-76—Ardaser—J N Pereira vs The Bank of Bombay—Remington, Hore and Langley.

643-76—Ardaser—J A Pereira da Costa vs The C Bank of I A and China—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

592-74—Mr Fletcher—Aba Succoor Beg Mohomed vs Coverjee Pragjee—Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Summary Suit.

361-77—Lynch and Tobin—Balchand Rugoonathdass and others vs Dayal Goculdass.

362-77—Lynch and Tobin—Mahareedia Madapp Kote vs Dayal Goculdass.

LONG CAUSES.

624-76—Rimington Hand L—Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and others vs J A Wallace and others—Craigie Lynch and O—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 20.

Hamilton, Lieut, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Sitapur.

Lake, Lieut, Bombay R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.

Morley, Lieut Col, Bengal The Buff, on leave, from Cawnupore.

APRIL 21.

Grant, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, from leave, from Mahableshwr.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 20.

Simpson, Lieut, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave, to Mussoorie.

APRIL 21.

Hallett, Capt, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Sheil, Capt, Bombay R A, on leave.

Robson, Capt, Bombay R A, from leave, to Kirkee.

Sandy, Capt, Bombay 8th Regt N I, from leave, to Poona.

Selley, Lieut, Bombay R E, from leave, to Poona.

Henn, Lieut, Bombay R E, from leave, to Kirkee.

Griffiths, Capt, Bombay 30th Regt N I, on leave, to England.

Coker, Lieut, Bengal R A, on leave, to Coonoor.

MacGregor, Capt, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.

Hamilton, Capt, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.

Lake, Lieut, Bombay R H A, on leave, to Coonoor.

Tanner, Surgn Major, Bombay A M D, from leave, toBaroda.

Johnson, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 21st April 1877.

The C in C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

14th Regt N I—Surg. Major C F Ogilvi, M D, to officiate in Medical charge of Sappers and Miners, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

26th Regt N I—Jemadar Lutta Sing to be Native Adjt, vice Luximon Sing, proceeded. Dated 16th April 1877.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Lieut Col A T Moore, V C, Staff Corps, (Inspector, in-Chief Cotton Dept) 19th April 1877.

Major C W Yonge, Staff Corps, 18th April 1877.

Lieut C A Johnson, R A, (Commissary of Ordnance)—19th April 1877.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required Examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard Test:—

3rd Hussars—Lieut G C Fuller, and Riding Master W J Rant.

2nd Battalion 17th Foot—Lieut J Stacpole and Private I Stanley.

68th Foot—Private I Gavin.

With reference to G O C No 169 of 10th ultimo, No 2,619 Gunner Arthur Brown, will rejoin the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.

The following orders are contained in a Supplement to the 11th Foot (2nd Batn)—Regtl Order, dated 11th April 1877, appointing Lieut J H Yule, to officiate as Quarter Master from the 14th March 1877.

17th Foot (2nd Batt)—Regtl Order, dated 13th April 1877, notifying that Lieut A B Passy performed the duties of Interpreter to the Regt from 4th January to 4th March 1877 in the absence of a qualified officer.

1st Regt Light Cavalry—Regtl Order dated 5th April 1877, appointing Lieut and Riding Master H. Rose and Langley, to officiate as Squadron Comdr; and Capt A R Heyland, Offg 2nd Sqdn Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd; Capt W S Peat, 3rd Squadron Comdr, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Comdr; and Lieut F W S Jackson, Squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Comdr, in addition to his own duties in succession to Col Blair, V C, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

26th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 3rd April 1877, notifying that Lieut R B Leslie performed the duties of Acting Adjt and Quarter Master's six detached Companies of the Regt from 12th to 31st March 1877.

66th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 19th April 1877, appointing Lieut H S Hassard Interpreter to the Regt from the 1st Inst.

9th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 3rd April 1877, appointing Lt Col L H Sibthorpe, Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Capt V Birch, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Lt Col Hanson, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

17th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 13th April 1877, directing Capt J J Tinling, Wing Officer and Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his own duties, vice Maj Vaughan, O'Hanlon as 2nd in Command and until the arrival of Maj Jacob.

16th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 7th April 1877, appointing Maj Forteath, Offg 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt; Maj Newport, Offg Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Command; and Lieut Pauton, Qr Mr, to officiates Wing Comdr in addition to his own duties in succession to Col Hewett, retired.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

7th Foot (2nd Batn)—The leave for 3 months granted to Lieut A H Daunt, in G O No 192, 21st ultimo, is to have effect from date of departure in April.

17th Foot (2nd Batn)—Maj C J Grant in extension to remain at Mahableshwar from 13th April to 31st May 1877 on med

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CABUL AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, 21st APRIL.

The volunteers for the *Jehad* are said to have petitioned the Ameer for the release of Yakoob Khan, and to have offered to guarantee his fidelity. The people of Cabul, Herat, and Candahar are urgent for his release. The adherents of the family of his father-in-law and of his uncle Newroz Khan are in arms to enforce his liberation, and the most important tribes have espoused his cause. The troops at Candahar are warned for service in Khelat, and every preparation is being made for war. The recent measures of the Khan of Khelat seem to be inconsistent, the local paper thinks, with his relations with the British, and it is doubtful whether he is acting in concert with the Ameer. The Ameer is urging Yakoob Khan to renounce his right to the succession in favour of Abdoolla Jan, and offers him the Governorship of Herat, or the Commander-in-Chiefship of the forces.

DEPARTURE OF SIR LEWIS PELLY.

S MLA, 21st APRIL.

Sir Lewis Pelly left Allahabad for England on Friday last.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEPARTURE OF THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, 20TH APRIL.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has started for Kischeneff to inspect the army, and will return here on the 30th instant.

CORRECTION.

The following correction has been received from the Cable Office :—

In telegram dated London, 19th inst., please read Derby *said*, &c., and not Derby *hinted*.

*** The foregoing telegrams were published in our Extra Edition at 1 P. M. on Saturday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, 21st APRIL.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

SUEZ, 21st APRIL.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, &c., arrived here to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 20TH APRIL, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	51,000	bales.
Amount forwarded	9 000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	9,000	do.
Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Exports of Cotton..	27,000	do.
do. do. Surats..	8 000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	1,091 000	do.
Do. do. Surats	59.000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	38,000	do.

LONDON, 20TH APRIL, AFT,

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 4 15-16

In the Manchester Market there has been a better feeling but not much business.

7 lbs. Shirtings 6-4
8¼ lb. do, ... 7-4
40s Mule Twist 0-10½
3 per cent. Consols for account 95⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 105
Bar Silver 55
About £175,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.
Departure—Guy Mannering.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 21st APRIL, 7-15 A. M.

Steamer Khedive, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 21st APRIL, 11-33 A. M.

Mail steamer Gwalior, from Aden, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 9d.	per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight...1s. 9 5-16d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight...1s. 9¾d.	"
Documents, 3 months' sight...1s. 9 7-16d.	"
Sovereigns .....Rs. 11-8 each.	

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

WITH to-day's *Bombay Gazette* is published, as a Supplement, a large sized Coloured Map of Turkey in Europe and Bessarabia, compiled from the latest and most authentic sources, and showing the roads and railways, the rivers, mountains and mountain passes, and the names of all the places given in Keith Johnston's Royal Atlas. The Map is lithographed on good paper so that it may be kept as a guide to the operations of the approaching campaign.

The Map will be presented *gratis* to all subscribers to the *Gazette*, and to all persons who may become subscribers for a period of not less than three months before the end of April.

To non-subscribers the price of the Map will be one rupee a copy.

Copies of the Map can be mounted on cloth at this office at a further charge of six annas a copy, and on rollers for eight annas a copy.

The railways on the Map are devoted by a red line, as from Varna to Rustchuk, and from Guirgevo to Bucharest, Jassey, and Kishemau (Kischneff.)

Bombay Gazette Office, April 23, 1877.

POLITICAL TELEGRAMS.

EXTRAS, containing the Political Telegrams received during the day, will be issued in future from this office during business hours. The charge for delivery of these Extras to subscribers to the daily paper will be Rs. 2 a month. To non-subscribers, the Extras will be sold at the rate of one anna each. Subscribers who wish to receive the Extras regularly will be good enough to send their names to be registered.

April 18, 1877.

THE Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Chairman of the Byculla Club Committee, will preside at the farewell dinner to Sir Phillip Wodehouse on Thursday next. It has been arranged that only three toasts shall be proposed. The Chairman will give "The Queen and Empress," and "The Governor." The health of "The Guests" will afterwards be proposed by Sir Michael Westropp, and it is expected that to this toast Sir Richard Temple will reply.

DR. RUSSELL can make mistakes just like his smaller brother special correspondents. In his new book about the Prince of Wales' Eastern tour, he describes the Royal sport in Ceylon, and says there were venomous spiders, ferocious ants, ticks, centipedes, to be avoided; and "in especial there was a certain tic polonga, *a kind of leech*, which went out of its way to attack." Any one acquainted with Ceylon knows that the tic polonga is not "a kind of leech," but the most venomous snake in the island. Old Cingalese will learn from Dr. Russell's book with amusement that the "most horrible of all the properties" of tic polongas is that "they can stand on their tails and look out for what is coming." The learned Doctor may be describing the Ceylon leeches, which do appear to stand on their tails; but he is certainly not describing the ways of the dreaded tic polonga, which may be called the cobra of Ceylon.

THE London correspondent of our local contemporary who signs himself "Gelert" is a very plucky writer. On Saturday he described, as happening within his own experience, an incident in which a friend of his managed to break very gently to a woman the news of her husband's death. His friend persisted in asking the woman where the *widow* Jones lived, and thus she got an inkling of the catastrophe. If we are not mistaken, the same story is told by Mark Twain, so that "Gelert's" experience forms quite a remarkable coincidence with that of the American humorist. It is singular how old stories will crop up again. Thus it was said that when the Bishop of Bombay was coming out to Bombay, he asked what would happen if the bad weather got worse, and that on being told by the captain they would probably all be in heaven in five minutes, he ejaculated "The Lord forbid!" The same story, applied to a chaplain instead of to the Bishop of Bombay, may be found in "Joe Miller."

A HANDSOME sum has been subscribed at Agra and Dholpur for the erection of a memorial to Miss Dennehy, the daughter of the Political Agent of Dholpur, who succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever a few days ago at Agra.

A NEW approach to the River Hughli has been sounded and examined by Captain Laycock, the River Surveyor. It is in the neighbourhood of the Mizen and Bedford Sands, and will probably be named after the Lieutenant-Governor "The Eden Channel."

A TELEGRAM from Umballa, dated the 18th instant, to a Calcutta paper states that the Umballa Great English Derby Sweep exceeds Rs. 40,000 and that the receipts for the last six days amounted to Rs. 10,800. The closing day isthe 24th May.

CHOLERA of a virulent type has broken out at Akyab, and several fatal cases have occurred amongst the European residents and the shipping. The local paper says that additional medical aid is urgently required, the strength of the present staff being overtaxed by the many demands for assistance.

IT is stated that a long-standing dispute, probably arising out of tribute or boundary question between H. H. the Nawab of Junagarh and H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, which had been given in favour of the latter by the Bombay Government, has been decided on appeal to the Secretary of State in favour of the Nawab.

THE long expected despatch from home on the Fuller case has, the *Pioneer* belives, reached India. It was, as we stated some months ago, certain that the Secretary of State would support the Viceroy's view of the affair; although, as we learn from private sources, some members of Lord Salisbury's Council dissented.

THE *Englishman* hears that forged cheques, purporting to be payable at the "Royal Bank of Bengal," have lately been circulated largely in Calcutta. They bear the one-anna stamp in water mark, and are an excellent counterfeit of a genuine cheque. The police are on the look-out for the forgers, but they have hitherto been cunning enough to evade detection.

SPECIMENS of earth oil obtained by Messrs. Finlay, Fleming & Co., at Thayetmyo, are said to prove that as far as petroleum is concerned, British Burma possess it in as good quality as America. Messrs. Finlay, Fleming & Co., have large works in the district where the specimens were procured, and will doubtless reap ample returns for the labour and expense they have been put to in working mineral oil in the upper districts of the provinces of Burmah.

THE news from the Siamese districts of Renong and Tongkah up to March 22nd is, that peace has been restored to a great extent and that the negotiations were going on between the miners and the authorities through the Chinese headmen who went up from Penang with every prospect of a satisfactory conclusion being arrived at. Although mining operations had not, been commenced when the last steamer left, a large quantity of tin, which was at the mines when the disturbances broke out and retained there by the miners, had been sent down and was being shipped here.

WE learn from the *Indian Daily News* that considerable reductions are contemplated in the Irrigation Branch of the Bengal Public Works Department Secretariat. The whole of the office establishment is to be amalgamated with that of the General Branch, and the appointment of Assistant Secretary, at present held by Colonel Searle, S. C., will be abolished. Colonel Haig is shortly going home on privilege leave, when Major Forbes, R. E., Superintending Engineer, South-West Circle, will have charge of the duties of Chief Engineer in addition to his own.

A MEDICAL board assembled at Meean Meer, on the 12th instant, to determine the injuries sustained by Captain E. B. Bishop, 2nd B. C., by a fall from his horse. The Lahore paper says:—"It seems that whilst on parade at Kohat, his horse bolted with him, and becoming quite unmanageable, Captain Bishop, fearing he would be carried into Affredi territory, threw himself off, and has sustained serious injuries which it is feared will incapacitate him for military duties for some time. It is believed that the injuries are considered equal to the loss of a limb."

THE Government of India has sanctioned the opening of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway, and the event, it has been decided, is to take place on the 1st of May next. The *Rangoon Daily News* says there will be a public holiday on that day and two trains, one from Rangoon, the other from Prome, will proceed to Leppadan, where there will be a public breakfast given in honour of the occasion. Afterwards one train up and another down will be run daily till the line is able to accommodate more.

COFFEE is a great failure in Ceylon this year. The *Ceylon Observer* says that never in the experience of the oldest storekeeper or merchant in Colombo has the outturn been generally so bad as in the crops received during the last month or six weeks. Old estates, whose average rates for crops used to be as good as 4·50 or 4·60 bushels to the hundredweight, are this year giving over 5 bushels. When it is remembered that ·05 is the equivalent of a shilling a hundredweight, the serious result to the purchasers of crops of previously established reputations may be readily understood.

THE following notification is published in the *Gazette of India* extraordinary, dated Simla, Wednesday, April 18:—"A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, G.C., K.C.S.I., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Whitley Stokes, Esquire, C.S.I., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India. Mr. Stokes has on the afternoon of this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Governor General's Council.

The Government of India have given hearty support to a suggestion from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, that immediate encouragement should be given to the emigration of labourers from the Madras Presidency to British Burma by introducing a system of advances. The Governor General approves of the proposal, and subject to the condition that the emigrants are to be exclusively selected from the famine-stricken districts, has sanctioned the allotment of nineteen lakhs of rupees to meet the expenses to be incurred in making advances to the emigrants in question. The Madras Government are now in communication with the Chief Commissioner on the subject with a view to arrangements being made for commencing the emigration without delay.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the good people of Dera Ismail Khan are rendered somewhat apprehensive by the persistent manner in which the Indus is encroaching upon that station. For the last two years a great deal of money has been sunk in the construction of spurs which it was hoped would divert the current setting upon the cantonment side of the river's bank: these were just sufficient to save Colonel Munro's house and that part of the station in which it is situated, but this year the river seems still to be setting on the same point, and unless the Engineers spend more money in protective works, it is almost certain that a portion of the station will be carried away. The only question however is whether the game is worth the candle.

A CALCUTTA native paper, the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, considers that murder is, sometimes, a duty. It says:—"English justice is really getting unpopular in this country. According to the Hindoo idea, the murder of an unchaste wife is no crime. Our rulers however hold quite different opinion on the subject, and they have accordingly made it a highly penal offence. It is well known how the whole Hindoo community was convulsed in the case of Nobin. He was transported for life for murdering his wife who proved faithless to him, and the Hindoos in the body strongly protested against this decision of the Court. Another unfortunate man has just been transported for life for a similar offence. He is a Madrasi and was in the service of a European. His wife was seduced by a relative of his master, and in a fit of jealousy he killed her. When arrested and brought before the Magistrate he boldy said that he had simply done a duty by killing his faithless wife. He was tried at the Burdwan Sessions Court, which sentenced him to transportation for life."

WHAT will the Manchester millowners say to the remarks by the European Superintendent of Maharaja Holkar's cotton mill at Indore, which produced during the year 56,739 pieces and 13,214 pairs of *dhotis*, and sold 475,148lbs. of cloth. Yarn to the extent of 436,803lbs. was also produced, and all sold. The demand also was so much greater than the supply that 40,000 pieces had been contracted for. This is what the Superintendent says:—

The demand for our cloth is steadily and, I may say rapidly increasing year by year. The more it gets known, the more popular it becomes. I have no hesitation in saying it is without exception the best and most durable cloth made in India. This is proved by the fact that wherever it has gone, it has entirely superseded Bombay made cloth, and people who have worn our cloth and tested its durability will purchase no other. They are willing to pay a higher price even, because they have proved for themselves that they get better value for their money. Our cloth is real, genuine, and honest, and our *honesty* appears to be appreciated.

The circle of consumption is widely and rapidly extending. The cloth has been and is being sent patternextensively to Seepree, Goona, Gwalior, Agra and Delhi; and wherever it goes it is preferred to any other make, and the people who used it everywhere are like so many Oliver Twists, asking for more!

Being careful to keep up the present quality of cloth and yarn, I am quite sure we could easily command all the Central India trade, and extend even to the North-West Provinces.

Maharaja Holkar has also the power of imposing an import duty on Manchester goods in his own territory.

THE following items of news from Acheen are taken from the *Penang Gazette* of March 22nd:—"Since the end of January when the Dutch took the important districts Lamugah and Lambaddah, no further engagements of any importance have taken place. But the Dutch have lately been progressing considerably, and we have reasons to hope that the war is virtually approaching its end and that hostilities will soon be confined to skirmishes in the interior, with comparatively small bodies of Achinese, kept in the field by a few of the more determined chiefs. The fighting portion of the Achinese are gradually giving signs of discouragement; they offer far less resistance to the advances of the Dutch, very rarely assume the aggressive, and even then merely attack the Dutch outposts. It is reported on good authority that one of their most powerful leaders (of the Sultanate dynasty) is inclined to treat. The March along the North Coast from Krung Ryah (Acheen Proper) to Pedir, was made without the slightest opposition, and the Achinese along the greater part of the route seemed peacefully disposed. The hostile portion of Acheen Proper is now almost entirely isolated from the rest of the country and a scarcity of food may be expected in the Achenese camp within a few months time. A few days ago the Rajahs of most of the remaining hostile places on the West Coast, including Rigas, solemnly swore submission to the Netherlands at Kotta Rajah (headquarters). From the East Coast also the intelligence is favourable. The relations between the Dutch authorities and the chiefs of the more important states are constantly improving. These facts lead us to expect that we shall probably soon hear of additional Dutch Settlements on both West and East Coast. Chinese traders now proceed with far more confidence than formerly to the pepper ports, and are even beginning to establish their trading Kongsies at several places.

THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the storm of reprobation and refutation has subsided, which you brought about your ears by ill-considered writing in a recent article on the Civil Service, it may not be unprofitable to recall attention to what ought to have been the main point of that article. It is a matter worthy of serious consideration whether the work done by district officers is not paid for at an inordinately high rate. But your article went wrong in imputing this as a personal fault to the men at present composing the Civil Service, who are, there can be, no doubt, as good and as capable of good work as any that went before them. This has been sufficiently demonstrated by your other correspondents.

In theory the collector, though in name only the collector of revenue, is the representative of Government and the centre of administration in his district. In practice he has become a mere link in the official chain which connects the village patel with the Governor in Council. The reason of this is not far to seek. Every now was the practice of former days. Then the collector was the central executive power in the district; not only did he administer justice and collect the revenue, but he made roads and bridges and other public works; he planted trees, he established schools, he tried to foment and to improve the system of education, he promoted vaccination;—in a word, in his own way, unconstrolled he did his best for the people entrusted to his care. And this was work enough for any man. But nowadays each of these things has its own department—he Education Department, the Vaccination and Sanitation Department, the Forest Department, the Public Works Department, the Medical Department. Some of these are more or less under the collector, others are almost entirely independent of him; but in any case, whether he be nominally their immediate superior or possessed of mere co-ordinate and consultative authority, all departments look upon him as an intruder to their special domain. Nay, more—portions even of his more peculiar duties have been taken up by the Survey and Account Departments; and the advance of the reign of law tends more and more to take from him all judicial authority, while the paternal influence which he could formerly use with effect in the settlement of disputes, of which he obtained cognisance, is laughed at in all its bearings, a well-ridden generation of litigation-mongers. Thirdly, the progress of settled rule has made blank that great space in the occupations of his predecessors which was occupied by all kinds of settlements relating to the privileged tenure of land and kindred subjects. Add to this the constantly increasing tendency to refer everything for decision to higher authority, and the result is that the collector, whose pay is proportioned to his supposed position as the real head of his district in something more than prestige, has, to a great extent, reverted to the position which is indicated by his title, and has become a mere collector of revenue.

And if with his assistants, the case is even worse. The collector has, in name at least, a controlling or consulting power over most of the departments which have eaten their way into his inheritance of duty. But his assistants have, besides their magisterial work little to do but that inspection of boundary marks and village accounts, which, if it be not so utterly contemptible as your article maintained, is hardly the kind of work for which it is necessary to select young men by the severest of examinations and pay them in proportion to the ability which is supposed to be evinced by their success. In the administration of Local Funds and Municipalities they have some freedom of action, something to do more interesting than office routine, but not enough to employ fully their high rate of pay. I do not deny that it is possible for them to find sufficient occupation and interest in their work, but I do deny that either are sufficient to be a proper field for the ability they are supposed to possess.

This is not the fault of the assistants, as your article implied, but their misfortune. They thought themselves razors, and lo! they are set to cut blocks. I am sure they would as one man welcome any just scheme of readjustment, which should deliver them from the mere routine of petty detail, which is the best part of their work now.

Again, at present there is a constant conflict between civilians and departmental officers for the possession of the highest posts in every department. The one side claim, as the special administrative service, all high administrative posts; the others rely on their special departmental or technical knowledge. But the real reason of the civilians' claim is that, there being many more junior civilians than posts, and a great number having two or more assistants, the superfluous juniors consider themselves entitled to promotion in the shape of higher pay, wherever and however they can lay their hands on it.

It has been suggested that the best way would be to abolish the Civil Service, and govern entirely by departmental system. As matters stand this would hardly amount to more than creating separate magisterial and revenue departments. But surely India is too large a country for this, and may not much that now goes wrong be attributed to too much government by departments already prevailing? Much that appears to humbler mortals to be wrong in the Government of India is probably due to its spirit being that of a department, not of Government. Local heads of administration are wanted; local administration, no matter under how many departments it is distributed, cannot be entirely conducted from the head-quarters of the local Government, any more than from Simla or Calcutta. Separate departments are afflicted with the incurable vice of becoming too departmental; not only do they fall into a hard groove of departmental action, whose lines they will not quit for anything short of a cataclysm, but they also have a tendency, equally comical, and harmful to regard the whole of humanity and all its institutions as existing for no other reason than to afford a *raison d'etre* for their particular department. The Account, or Financial Department, probably the largest departmental of all departments, just because it is the one which is most purely auxiliary to others and without means of standing by itself. But just as the Accountant-General and all his clerks, whatever their designations, firmly believe that the revenues are collected for no other purpose under heaven, but that they, the Financial Department, may keep accounts of them, so does the Survey Department imagine that ryots only possess fields in order that they may be surveyed, the Cotton Department in order that they may grow cotton, the Education Department in order that they may have means to pay the cess which enables the Department to give education gratis to Brahman and Bania boys, while the Forest Department regards trees as existing only to be cut down, or preserved, according to its whim; and the Vaccination and Sanitation Departments regard men and women in general as existing only to breed children to be vaccinated, and to have their lives made not worth having by constant worry about details of sanitation before they have had time to learn even that cleanliness is next to godliness. The sole, often the unavailing, check on departmentalism is the collector, who alone can supply *general*, as opposed to *departmental* local knowledge, and some degree of breadth of view, derived from a knowledge that neither trees, nor schools, nor accounts, nor freedom from small-pox, as the case may be, is the one thing in the world worth living for. The problem, then, to be considered is to make the collector what he was meant, but has ceased to be, the real head and centre of the administration of his district.

But your article represents but one of the currents of dislike which have lately been turned against the Civil Service. It would appear, we have been written either by a survey officer whose proposed settlement had just been interfered with by a civilian collector or commissioner, or by a barrister, who had just been set down by a civilian judge or magistrate. But anyhow it may be taken to represent in a singularly envenomed form the sentiments of Englishmen in India outside the Civil Service.

There is, however, another quarter from which equally loud attacks are made on the present constitution of the Civil Service—namely, by the educated natives who want to occupy the posts now monopolised by it. These have been making an unusual stir lately from various causes. As far as I can recollect writing with out means of reference, it was Lord Salisbury's speech at Cooper's Hill which set the current flowing, and its volume was increased on the one hand by the discussions on the Fuller minute and several instances of mismanagement and mal-administrations by Bengal civilians; on the other hand, by continually repeated rumours of something great about to be done at the Delhi Assemblage in the way of admitting natives to high offices. The Delhi Assemblage came and past, and bitter were the complaints that Lord Lytton had done no more than emphasize the Queen's proclamation of 1858, and announced no substantial benefits. At the same time Sir Phillip Wodehouse said out bluntly that the Civil Service always had and must continue to exist, while a few days afterwards a native official was appointed to a post in the Bombay Presidency hitherto always held by a covenanted civilian. Then came the Viceroy's speech at the Convocation of Calcutta University, in which he at once admitted the prior rights of the Civil Service, and the rights of natives to high office, and warned native aspirants that they must not expect every office to be opened to them, and that in their case intellectual ability is not to be accepted as a certificate of capacity for ruling. Though not very reassuring for them in itself, this speech has served to rekindle the fires smouldering with disappointment after Delhi of Bengalee aspirations, and a crowded meeting has lately been held in Calcutta to demand the instant adoption of measures to make admission to the Civil Service as easy for natives as Englishmen.

Thus it will be seen that the problem is not only how to rehabilitate the position of district officers, but also how to admit natives to offices they have not as yet held without interfering with the guaranteed rights of the Civil Service.

It is to be observed that the assumption is always made that the only way of giving natives their rights is to devise some means of admitting them into the Civil Service. The Calcutta meeting solely concerned itself with this, with demands for admission by competition and not by nomination; and with protests against the recent reduction of the limit of age. Lord Lytton, on the other hand, spoke of recasting the classification of the public service, reserving the paramount executive functions for English agency and opening all others to natives. Now, the principle of the Covenanted Civil Service actually is that its members are the body of men to whom is confined the holding of those posts which must be filled by Englishmen; how we have got out of order is that some of these posts it is not now necessary to fill with Englishmen. The deduction applicable to our present subject is not to keep the covenanted service at its present size, and admit natives to it, but reduce its numbers till they are proportioned to the reduced numbers of places for which European agency is required, and throw open all others. No doubt, as your contemporary the *Leader*, who made this suggestion in some detail even before Lord Lytton spoke, observes, this would be a grievous disappointment to those natives one-half of whose ambition is to be able to put C.S. after their names with the prestige that it implies. But I do not see why the disappointment of ambitious Baboos should be allowed any weight in the scale.

Now for the application of this to the former part of the problem. The post of a collector or head of a district with the powers and position which would belong to him if he were really the central executive authority would be, I think, the chief in point of number, though perhaps the lowest in point of rank, of those places of paramount executive power which must or ought to be reserved for Europeans. If this is so, the Civil Service must be reduced to such numbers as will fill the posts of collectors, and such other posts as may be reserved. It will then cease to monopolise, without much reason, at the present day, for doing so, the Revenue and Judicial Departments, but will simply be a limited close service for the supply of incumbents for the high executive posts for which a special provision is necessary.

This is but the skeleton of an idea. But it does seem more workable, and more statesmanlike than the crude suggestions of abolishing the Civil Service or opening it to natives, which many seem to think the only solution of present difficulties. As to the details which must be filled in to make a working plan, the subject is too complicated for any individual to hope for success in treating it. But, with this clue to the difficulty in our hands, some of the points may be profitably touched upon. The ideal, then, is, that all the administrative work of a district, which is now done by covenanted officers, should be done under English supervision, not indeed necessarily by natives, but, far better, according to the proposal of the *Leader*, that the pay of all posts but those permanently reserved for Europeans be reduced to the standard which a native gentleman would accept, and the places filled by Europeans or by natives, if they would accept the pay, as no doubt, judging from the constant press of young men for "uncovenanted" places, they would eagerly do. How this second grade Civil Service would be recruited is a matter of detail which would probably differ in different provinces. Pure competition, places allotted to indigenous races, examination after nomination, nomination pure and simple, all might be tried. But we may be sure at least that there would be no occasion for elaborate schemes for sending young Bengalees to England to get a little moral fibre, such as the *Statesman* is continually advocating, in the supposition that native must be admitted to the Civil Service as it stands now. Means would, of course, have to be found for fitting young covenanted civilians for their duties. Then even less than now could they become collectors at starting. Or it may be that in time all covenanted service would cease, and the reserved posts be filled by Government from among its servants in all departments. The second point in the ideal is that the collector, or whatever the head of the district might then be called, should be an officer invested with real control over all departments working in his district, not so as to affect their departmental or technical efficiency, but in order that its operation should have the full benefit of his wider experience and capacity for examining a question in all its bearings. Something like this system is now carried out here with regard to the Forest Department, and in Bengal with the Education Department; and, however obnoxious it might be to individual departments, I venture to say its extension to all would benefit the community at large. It would not, mind you, writing of a collector who has nothing to do but decide points of trifling detail and send all others on for the decision of his superiors, but of an officer who should be a real executive head and supreme civil authority in his district relieved of departmental details, and possessed of considerable authority in the decision of matters now referred to Government.

Much to be said for and with the fitness of natives for high executive office, in fact for the office of collector and magistrate of a district. Their fitness for judicial office and for service in various departments has been admitted, but the storm of controversy has raged on this point. Now, this is the deliberate opinion of the *Indian Mirror*, writing on Lord Lytton's speech:—

"There may be a few exceptional instances, but our best and most cultured men as a class, we are well assured, are incapable of facing the difficulties and dangers which beset the position of a magistrate of the district. We would not, however, shut up the entire executive service to the native community. If not fit to be at the head of a district, the educated native may serve well and honourably as an assistant magistrate in unimportant districts, always acting under orders and with restricted powers and functions."

This deliberate utterance of an organ of native opinion offers a surprising and honourable contrast to current ravings about natives being as fit as European for all posts, and better fitter for most, to which we have had to listen so frequently of late. Lack of honesty is usually quoted as the obstacle to investing natives with too great responsibilities. But, even when integrity is united to intellectual ability, other qualities equally necessary may be lacking. Industry, too, they may have, but it is too often the industry which can work only in a groove of routine, and is incapable of going beyond it. Again, fussiness is not energy. There is a knack of seeing what is wanted and doing it without much trouble, of persistence in seeing that orders are obeyed, which characterises most Englishmen. But a native will make a great noise and give repeated orders, but all in vain because he does not see that they are acted on. The fact is natives work excellently under supervision, but go all to pieces when they have to act for themselves. "Under strict European supervision," says the *Leader* very justly, "native magistrates are invaluable. Of many regular graduates of high collegiate institutions, the most conspicuous defect is want of thoroughness, and a tendency to let things slide. This is the justification for proposing to shut natives out of the highest place in a district while admitting them to all short of it.

It is incontestable that while natives may with advantages be freely admitted into nearly all special departments, there are some which they seem created to fill. But I go beyond this. I am free to maintain that there will be a distinct gain in a freer introduction of native agency in general administration. However excellent our intentions, it is impossible, and we see every day that it is so, for foreigners to carry out their intentions without causing distress in the operation. I am convinced there are many things which would work easier if our principles were handed over to native gentlemen for execution. True, the actual executive officers in direct contact with the people are all natives now, but whatever they may think, or even in conversation say, who ever heard of a mamlatdar doing or being allowed to do anything but carry out orders in a dumb, dull way? A native agency in the administration place now occupied by assistant collectors would have a voice and an opinion which it would express, and which must have its influence. So convinced am I that the worrying character of our rule, to which I believe half its unpopularity as compared with that of native rulers is due, is to be attributed to our carrying out excellent ideas in a way foreign and distressing to those affected, that I half question whether the system of joint administration which has proved so successful in some native states might not be advantageously imitated in British districts. But this is a counsel of perfection and I only mention it to illustrate and point my previous argument.

I claim for this plan that it reforms without destroying. It innovates those parts of our administrative system which have grown old and out of date; it restores vitality to local administration, and it gives natives all they can justly claim without giving them so much as would endanger the stability of the Empire. The present system is bureaucracy tempered by jobbing in its higher lines, and hampered in its general and local administration by the mistakes which foreigners must make from ignorance and want of sympathy with the ways and thoughts of natives. To these are added attempts to redress the balance and appease the clamour of natives for high place by appointments which annoy and disturb the present covenanted service without assuaging the fever of native discontent. The proposed system would satisfy the claims of natives, which are just when not exaggerated, without invading the rights of others; and it would give us all the advantages of administration by natives, in accordance therefore as much as possible with native ideas, without risking that integrity and energy of administration which we flatter ourselves alone we inspire in this country. It would also settle all difficulties arising from the claims of civilians to preside over all departments. These claims are, as I have shown, merely the result of a superfluity of junior men, which would disappear when the work now done by assistant collectors was otherwise disposed of.

I make no pretence at determining when or how this scheme is to be introduced, whether gradually or all at once, whether all over India or only in particular provinces. Government may prefer to take the opportunity of evidencing the genuineness of their proposals by action and of relieving the distress of a crowded service by pensioning off so many of the covenanted service as would reduce their numbers to the number required by the system. Or it may prefer to introduce the system by degrees, only keeping the complete introduction of it in prominence as its constant aim, but not taking any special steps to accelerate its introduction. It may be that, as the *Leader* holds, truest economy would be attained by the former course; it may be that the better way would be to make all native aspirants for the higher service begin at the bottom.—I am, &c.,

CHEGOORA.

BOMBAY.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A EUROPEAN SAILOR.—Yesterday, a European sailor died suddenly in the Marineers Lines Road. He was found lying by the side of the road, and died a few minutes after he was discovered. A quantity of opium was found in his pocket.

CHEATING BY PERSONATION.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo, named Pursharam Vishwanath, was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour in the Common Jail by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being convicted of cheating by personation, a charge preferred against the prisoner by Mr. Shantaram Narayen. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in one of our issues last week. Another charge of a similar nature is pending against the same prisoner, which will be called on for hearing on the 3rd proximo.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Janna Settona cartman, for working his bullock in Bellasis road, the animal being in a very emaciated condition, was fined Rs. 6.—Luxumon, driver of a stone-roller, for working his bullock at Chinch Bander, the animal being in such an emaciated condition as to be unfit for work, was fined Rs. 4.—Gunnoo Limbajee, cartman, for working his bullock at Lower Colaba, the animal being in a very emaciated state, was fined Rs. 5.—Nuthoobhoy Dansjee, cartman, for working his bullock at Lower Colaba, the animal being in an emaciated state, was fined Rs. 5.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A COTTON PRESS.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday at the Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba, on view of the body of Rannoo Khundoo. Deceased was a labourer aged 22 years, employed at the Apollo Cotton Press Company. It appear while deceased with others was engaged on that day at the cotton press, the counter-balance suddenly carried away and came down with a crash striking deceased on his head which was completely smashed and causing instantaneous death. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by the accidental falling of an iron counterbalance upon him."

FATAL QUARRY ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held at 4 h Marine Lane on Thursday last and adjourned to the following day, Friday, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Nowajbai, a Parsee girl about 10 years of age. The deceased, it appears, on the evening of the 17th instant while standing on the verandah of the chawl she lived in together with her parents, situated on the Mahim Road, was suddenly struck on the head by a stone, weighing about two pounds, which was discharged from a blast in a quarry that stood about 200 paces from the chawl, fracturing deceased's skull. Immediately she received the blow she fell down insensible, and remained unconscious up to the time of her death which took place at 12-30 P.M. on Thursday, the 19th instant, at the residence of a relative in 4 h Marine Lane, to which place she was subsequently removed after the occurrence. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by her having been accidentally struck by a stone discharged by a blast in a quarry."

PRESENTATION TO BRIGADIER GENERAL GELL AND MRS. GELL.—On Friday evening last, at the close of the usual prayer meeting in the P. and O Dockyard Library the congregation presented Brigadier General Gell with a Bible, and the lady members of the congregation presented Mrs. Gell with a Church Service. On the invitation of Mr. W. Willard, of the P. and O. Dockyard, Mr. Serjeant Atkinson took the chair and in a brief address alluded to the good which Brigadier General Gell had done among them, and the great benefit which they had derived from him as their spiritual guide. He then read the following inscription which was beautifully illuminated on the flyleaf of the presentation Bible:—"To Brigadier General Gell from the Zenana Mission House congregation as a parting present and pledge of their affection for him, as their zealous and able spiritual guide in the hour of need. Bombay, 20th April 1877." After the presentation of the Bible, Mr. Serjeant Atkinson introduced, to the Congregation, Miss Sarah Willard, who on behalf of the ladies of the congregation, addressed a few words to Mrs. Gell. Expressive of the gratitude they all felt for the great interest that Mrs. Gell had taken in their spiritual welfare and for the great kindness they had always received at her hands. Ever since her good husband whose loss they all so much deplored became their spiritual guide. Miss Willard then read the following inscription on the flyleaf of the Church Service:—"To Sophia, wife of Brigadier General Gell from the ladies of the Zenana Mission House congregation as a parting present and pledge of their esteem for her. Bombay 20th April 1877." Brigadier General Gell on behalf of himself and Mrs. Gell rose and with much earnestness expressed his heartfelt thanks to the congregation for their kind gifts and for the good wishes that accompanied them; as also for the flattering terms in which he had been alluded to in Mr. Serjeant Atkinson's eloquent address. He could not find words adequate enough to express his feelings. Mr. Serjeant Atkinson then offered up a short prayer for the safe return of their brother to his native land and the proceedings terminated.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A HINDOO MERCHANT.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, an application was made by Mr. Rimington (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley) on behalf of Dawjee Premjee, his client, whose property consisting of 80 bales of wool was attached in virtue of a warrant issued by the Magistrate under section 68 of the new Presidency Magistrates Act, at the instance of Jaitha and Jessmul and two other Hindoo merchants, for a withdrawal of that attachment order. On the Wednesday previous, Mr. Frans Chalk, solicitor, appeared before the Magistrate and applied for a warrant on behalf of Jaitha and Jessmul and the two other complainants against Nensey Megjee, charging him with cheating in respect of the said 80 bales of wool, of the collective value of Rs. 5,870. It appears that each of the complainants had on the 15th instant agreed to deliver a certain number of bales on account of the value of two days afterwards. Thereupon the accused Nensey Megjee went to the complainants' depôt at Carnac Bunder and there, without any permission or order, removed the said bales of wool long after office hours to the godown of Dawjee Premjee, the applicant in this case. A summons was granted by the Magistrate and the property in possession of Dawjee Premjee was ordered to be attached under the provisions of the new Act. Mr. Rimington contended that these bales of wool previous to the order of the Court became the property of his client inasmuch as he had received them from the accused Nensey Megjee in consideration of a large sum of money that was due to his client by the said Nensey Megjee, and further stated that the said bales of wool were received by his client about 3 o'clock in the afternoon during office hours, and Nensey Megjee could not have taken the bales from the Carnac Bunder depôt without being observed, as there were a number of people present at the time. Mr. Chalk contended that the bales were removed some time after 5 o'clock in the evening, when the merchants had left the bunder, which was fully corroborated by the statement made by four witnesses who were examined on behalf of the prosecution. He further applied for an adjournment to this morning as he desired to call further witnesses to prove that the bales were removed long after it was dark on that evening. His Worship under

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 11th inst. are published for general information :—

Kurrachee.—Rain 34 cents in Shahbandar taluka on 28th March. River at Ketri on 9th 6 feet 9 inchees, 3 inches higher than on same date last year; Baghar commenced to flow a second time. Six fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee, 11 recovering.

Shikarpur.—Wheat harvesting general. Measles in five talukas gradually abating; another case of small-pox at Shikarpur. Cattle-disease in four talukas.

Hyderabad.—Weather warming up. No other change.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather warm. Cattle-disease prevails. Oil-seed crops being reaped. Health fair.

Ahmedabad.—Rabi harvest completed. Weather warm.

Kaira.—No change.

Broach.—No change.

Surat.—Small-pox in Chorasi.

Khandesh.—Small-pox continues in some talukas.

Nasik.—No change.

Tanna.—Land being prepared for next monsoon crops. Small-pox continues in four talukas.

Poona.—Cattle-disease in Sirur and Haveli talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Cholera in three talukas, cases 80, deaths 20.

Sholapur.—No change.

Satara.—173 death from cholera. Small-pox in two talukas.

Belgaum.—Deaths from cholera 296.

Dharwar.—Deaths from cholera 332. Cattle-disease in Nawalgund and Hangal.

Kanara.—Cholera prevalent, deaths 103.

Kaladgi.—Cholera increasing, deaths 369 in six talukas.

Rajkot.—Small pox in Rajkot, Morvi, and Kottrasangani. Weather hot. General health good.

Wadhwan.—Weather and health same as before.

Baroda.—No change.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 9th instant).—Weather warm. Public health good. Small-pox continues in Pen taluka, and cattle-disease in Mangaon and Mahad talukas. Reaping of rabi crops almost completed. Condition of people generally satisfactory.

Ratnagiri—(Report for the week ending 3rd instant).—Reaping of rice crops in progress.

General Remarks.—Small-pox continues in Sind and parts of the Deccan. Cholera prevalent in Southern Maratha Country and spreading in the Deccan; decreasing in Dharwar.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES ON COTTON GOODS.

To the Editor of the "Manchester Guardian."

SIR,—I am glad to see that attention is being once more directed to the Indian tariff on Lancashire production. It almost seems as if our rulers, knowing the great strain through which we passed in the cotton famine, have concluded that under no circumstances can our trade be broken down. If anyone doubts that they hold this opinion let them just care fully consider the following facts :—Bombay mills are fitted with English machinery; Bombay mills are under English management; Bombay mills work seven days per week; Bombay mills work twelve hours per day; Bombay mills are protected by a 7 per cent. duty. Take the last item first. We have had any amount of sympathy and any number of vague promises that when the Indian finances would allow it the 5 per cent. duty should go. Will the Government abolish the duty on goods that are being shut out of India, and are therefore yielding no revenue? For instance, we do not now send one twentieth part of the domestics we did ten years ago. For revenue purposes heavy goods have ceased to be of the smallest importance. It is in these goods that our home manufacturers have suffered. They are now being made in Bombay mills, from whence they are supplied without any duty. Can we hope that a line may be drawn at say all goods coarser than shirtings; and, since it would be no loss to the revenue, can we hope that the duty may at least be abolished where it has ceased to be productive and remains for objects simply and solely protective and prohibitory?

If we cannot have this, can we have the duty made only 5 per cent.? At present it averages nearly 7 per cent. For instance, for duty purposes goods are valued as under :—Mulls, 2s. 1½d. per lb.—present price, 1s. 8d.; jaconets, 1s. 8d. per lb.—present price, 1s. 2d.; printers, 1s. 3½d. per lb.—present price, 1s.; shirtings, 1s. 1½d. per lb.—present price, 10½d.; Mexicans, 1s. 2½d. per lb.—present price, 10½d.; T cloths, 1s. per lb.—present price, 9½d.; from which it will be seen that for the mere sake of a revaluation we are paying merely a 7 per cent. duty in lieu of a 5 per cent; that is, we pay for this simple negligence a sum equal to all the commission and guarantee obtained by selling agents for doing the entire trade in cotton fabrics for India. If we cannot have coarse goods—which have ceased to produce revenue—relieved entirely from this duty, let us at least insist on paying no more than 5 per cent.

Then, as to working hours and working on Sundays, surely here we have a large field for the Premier and Lord Shaftesbury, who have just been bandying compliments about their interest in and protection to the factory hands, more especially the factory children. Is the sympathy of our popular and well-known humanitarians widespread or limited by geographical considerations? I suppose a Hindoo child is no more fit in a terrid climate to work 80 hours per week than one in England. Where is Exeter Hall, that the Queen is not reminded that she is Empress of a country where Europeans—even English Christians—are allowed to direct and encourage factory labour even for children on the seventh day? Is our humanity for children a sham? Has "one touch of nature" ceased to "make the whole world kin?" Is our Christianity a garment made for fashionable wear in these islands, but cast aside the moment we are out of the ken of our friends and neighbours?

These are subjects rankling in the minds of many suffering tradespeople in Lancashire. I am glad the agitation is again commencing. If no attention is paid to the peaceful remonstrances that have been urged on this question, I venture to predict that the day is not far distant when the Government will have to legislate in fear of a half-employed, half-starved, but wholly illined population.—I am, &c. JOHN C. FIELDEN.

Manchester, March 26, 1877.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* able rowing correspondent criticizes the styles of the two crews as follows :—

Seldom have the styles been seen so marked and distinct in two crews, the worse of which was far above mediocrity. When winners are first-rate and losers below par, it may naturally be expected that the winners should exhibit good points which will stamp their style distinctly from that of the others. But when two good crews compete it usually happens that they have a large number of good features in common, and that extra weight or station, or the absence of some one defect, is what accounts for the victory. But of these two eights, we may say that they had hardly a single strong point in common, and the merits of each began where those of the others left off. Long swing of bodies, clean feathering, lively recovery, were the salient good points of Oxford, and in these very matters Cambridge fell short. No crew ever used sliding seat better than Cambridge, and this feature was just the one weak point in the Oxford rowing. Curiously, the coaches themselves seemed to a great extent to overlook the leading faults of their respective crews, and confined themselves chiefly to remarking upon those faults which were not specially characteristic of the rowing. In the Cambridge steam launch it was but seldom that a word was ever heard admonishing feather under water, or requiring sharper recovery of hands and bodies after the finish of the stroke. The men were not reminded that they were deficient in swing of their bodies. If an oar was out of time the offender was soon told of it, and if a man reached out short when rowing hard he was not long in ignorance of it. Again, with the Oxford crew, little mention was made from day to day of premature sliding; the word "slide" hardly found its way into the Oxford vocabulary. If a man used his legs at the wrong time, and in the wrong place, and without the action of his body, very seldom was this faulty motion distinctly pointed out to him. Swing of bodies—the very thing in which the crew were strongest—was the one thing most frequently dinned in their ears. It has often been noticed that coaches—even the best of them—are prone to begin trying to perfect one detail of form in a crew, and have succeeded in so doing, become unintentionally blinded to other faults, and centre their attention on the good point which they have secured. The slightest defection from that they notice at once; but far graver failings in other matters often escape their observation. A coach like an oarsman, is in danger of becoming too mechanical and unconscious and to run too much in a groove. The best men in the crews were 7 and 6 of the Cambridge boat and stroke and 7 of Oxford. The Cambridge stroke also rowed very well and gamely, as a matter of course. No. 2 in the Cambridge boat rowed well, and so did No. 5, better than he had during practice. No. 4 was out of time in the rough water, and No. 3 splashed a good deal when there was any ripple. In the Oxford boat there was not a bad man, and it would be difficult to classify the other six men, after giving a precedence to stroke and No. 7 as two of the very best men that Oxford has ever sent out. It was owing to the fact that they were good men all through, with no lumber, that Oxford was able to take liberties with the use of the slide, and yet to avoid defeat. Let them take a lesson in this matter from Cambridge; for another year they can hardly hope for such a Titanic crew; and let Cambridge reform what have been their salient faults for two years, and, which Oxford so conspicuously avoid—bad feather and bad recovery. Till each can adopt the good points of the other, we shall not see perfect rowing in university races, though we must concede that what we saw on Saturday was far above the average.

The steering was done under great difficulties, for one day was windy, the wind fitful in its force, and the boats, though not bad for travelling in smooth water, were awkward to steer in a wind. The Cambridge boat, by Swaddle and Winship, was "cambered," i. e. her draught was much less at stem and stern than amidships, and this made her liable to revolve, as on a pivot, when pressed by side wind. She lay low in the water, but we think she was fast but her tendency to run up with the wind. The Oxford boat by Clasper was larger, but also "cambered," so much so that when floating empty her two ends lay clear of the water for a length of a foot or more each way. A subsequent examination of the broken bow oar shows two distinct fractures. The one appears to have been done by pressure from behind the blade, i. e., a crab, the other by pressure in front of the blade, i. e., fair rowing. The reasonable inference is that the oar first "sprung" in the stroke, and thus lost its true "bearings;" it thus buried itself—that same stroke or the next—and so caused a crab from the impossibility of extricating it. It is difficult to believe that if the crab had occurred first the second fracture could have been afterwards effected, for the oar, from the instant the crab was caught, was too limp and unmanageable to be capable of receiving sufficient strain to break it a second time in a new direction. We explain this in fair vindication of bow's seamanship; he never feathered under water, which fault is the most likely to cause crabbetching. He deserves credit for his presence of mind in not trying to do useless rowing when he found his oar crippled, and for devoting his whole attention to keeping it clear of the water and out of the way of his oar and of 2's back for the rest of the race. A less cool hand would have laid on wildly with his "hinged" weapon, have caught another crab, and have as certainly lost the race.

The result of the race has been, literally, not quite what we expected; but the form relatively displayed by the two crews in the struggle has been exactly as we anticipated. The strength of Oxford told its tale at last. For two miles Cambridge lived alongside of them, extending themselves rather more than their opponents, in order to be able to go the pace; after that Oxford steadily wore them down, and had the race in hand, in the opinions of even the most enthusiastic Cambridge partisans, when the contretemps occurred which gave Cambridge a new lease of life, and enabled them to save themselves. Even if there had been no accident to Oxford, and Cambridge had lost by about a clear length (as we think they about would have done), they would not have been disgraced. They had pressed hard from first to last a crew their superiors in strength, and possessing many good points in style which Cambridge had not, and they owed this creditable performance to their thoroughly scientific use of their slides. The spurt which Shafto put on at Barnes was a fine performance, though, as far as we could see, it was fully stalled off by Oxford, and the lead increased, until the bow far gave. It was hard for Oxford to have a victory snatched out of their hands in the last three minutes, and even Cambridge men will own that, while both crews will hold a high place in acquatic history, the chief honours of the day belong to Oxford.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF ON ENGLAND.

(Times, March 30.)

GENERAL IGNATIEFF does not seem to be an unqualified admirer either of English statesmanship or of English political morality. At least, in a telegram from Vienna which we published yesterday he is said to have given an unflattering description of both in his flying visit to that capital. Perhaps his diplomatic calm may have been ruffled by his momentary failure to unite Russia and England in the bonds of the Protocol, and we can easily believe that he found us a very impracticable people. At all events, after making a certain allowance for inaccuracy in the report, he would seem to have made some pungent remarks on the insularity of the English mind. He admits that we sincerely wish to preserve the peace of Europe, and he thinks, indeed, that our foreign policy has no other object; but we seek what we have "no will to obtain." Most of our statesmen "live from hand to mouth, from one day to another." Few of them comprehend the historical importance of the Eastern Question. They know little about it save what they have picked up from loose and antiquated traditions. They think that Europe is standing still while they are repeating the maxims of Lord Palmerston. They do not understand that the Turk is the most impracticable of beings, and that such as he was when he came into Europe he is still. The English people are also unable to rise to the dignity of the Eastern Question because they do not sufficiently see "the value and power of a great idea, but appreciate only the strength of material interests and positions." They can understand the returns of the Board of Trade, and see the naval value of the Bosphorus; but you might as well ask a man dull of hearing to discriminate between nice gradations of sound as expect them to sympathize with the longing of the Servians and the Bulgarians for Slavic unity or to comprehend the aspirations of the Greeks, or to comprehend the mental forces which are irresistibly sweeping Turkey towards ruin. Poor and unimaginative as the English political intellect is, however, more might be made of it, in the opinion of General Ignatieff, if the Ministers were not out of harmony with the nation. But having little strength in the country itself, they make the fate of negotiations depend on the result of Parliamentary debates and the chance majority of a few voter. We are evidently a narrow-minded, ignorant, selfish people.

We have heard all this before, and we shall hear it as often again as politicians like General Ignatieff do us the honour to devote three or four days to the study of our national character. If we suggest that our clever critic is slightly mistaken, we do so in no spirit of complaint, but with a cordial admission that so peculiar a country as England cannot expect to be understood by the busy and devoted servant of a despotism. The Roman ecclesiastics are said to hold that it takes three generations to get heresy out of the blood of converts to the Catholic faith. No matter how correct may be the verbal orthodoxy or fervent the zeal of the new-comers, their theological instincts will often be at fault, and their casual words will belie the laboured conclusions of their intellect. So is it with most of the foreign critics who favour this country with a list of its political failings. Although they can glibly describe the structure of its Government, they no sooner try to explain the power which sets the machine in motion than they betray the provincialism of their own race. It is all but impossible for a Russian to understand the subtle and elaborate organization of our Parliamentary life. His own society and Government are comparatively simple in their structure. The Czar, the Prince of the Blood, the officials, the nobles, the army, and the peasantry are well-defined classes, each with a definite groove. The fabric of the national life is simplified by the principle of complete obedience to the head of the State. The autocracy of the Czar, like all other forms of despotism, is modified, no doubt, by the will of the nation; but the public opinion of Russia takes a long time to become coherent or vocal or peremptory, and meanwhile the Government can do pretty much as it pleases. Thus a Russian diplomatist acquires an alert, decisive, imperious way of doing business. The same Czar, the same Chancellor, the same bureaucracy inspire him year after year with the same thoughts, and he has only to modify the means to suit the changing circumstances. If his Government happens to have any "great idea"—and most military Powers are the evangelists of sweeping change—it is easy for him to ride rough-shod over the timidity of those poor rivals who must wait on the good-will of Parliaments. But if Russia were to become a commercial and manufacturing country, so the fluctuations of the Stock Exchanges were to be felt in the most distant of her villages, and if a Parliament were to express every gust of her public opinion, her "great ideas" would soon yield to the solvent of facts. Parliamentary Governments tend to abandon great ideas in favour of just ideas. They accumulate information, they weigh evidence, and they examine the extent of national interests, until all that remains as the basis of demands seems beggarly to the diplomatists of despotic States. But the apparent advantage of autocratic countries even in this respect will be greatly lessened if we look at the nature of these "great ideas," rather than at the swift, peremptory methods congenial to military rule. Russia wishes to secure a splendid future for the Slav race, and no one can wonder at the aspiration. We should be equally zealous for the English race if it were in any need of aid. Russia is anxious to help the Christians of Turkey, partly because they are Christians, and partly because most of them are Slavs. Again, that is a most commendable desire, but it is not altogether free from the alloy of national ambition. This country also has "great ideas," for which it has risked much and would hazard more. The love of religious and political liberty, hatred of the slave trade, the determination to shape the civilization of India in accordance with English theories of justice, constitute "great ideas," which it will take Russia some time even to understand.

It is quite true that we may not so easily grasp the historical importance of the Eastern Question as Russia has done, for the solution of it lies in the path of her destiny, or, at least, of her aspirations. It is quite true also, that our interests are not so far from bearing as much as Russia for the sake of the oppressed populations of Turkey. But nothing could be more shallow than the common gibe that this country habitually makes its interests the measure of its duties. Mr. Gladstone scarcely needed to protest, as he did in the debate of Friday night, against the idea that we are bound to uphold the present form of rule of Turkey if, in spite of Bulgarian atrocities, it is bound up with the interests of England. Diplomatists may sometimes incautiously express such an idea in the technical language of their craft; but they would not do so if they were to reflect on the precise meaning of their phrases, and the roughest audience of Englishmen would hoot down the doctrine if the selfishness of it were to be expressed in plain, homely words. The most memorable achievements in the foreign policy of this country have not been peculiarly determined by the selfish interests of the nation. But national sympathy may have a sense so much higher and wider as really to mean the interests of civilization itself. Were the interests of England to clash with those of Russia, for example, the most philosophical spectator would say that the human race itself must profit by the victory of the older and more civilized State. So far we may fairly regard with distrust, or at least with coldness, any advance of Muscovite power. In some regions, as in Central Asia, it may be the best available civilizing agency. But the Russians must excuse us for saying that when their interests come into collision with ours we may prefer our own on higher grounds than those of national selfishness. It may be asked why, since we set so much store by English civilization, we are not more ready to fight for vantage ground. We certainly do not draw the sword so readily as the Russians. But the explanation is simple. The interests of the British Empire are so vast and complicated that it would be a crime for English statesmen to hazard wars even for "great ideas" which may ostensibly lure on less highly organized and less highly civilized States.

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Every Creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the Judge for the time being exercising Original Jurisdiction in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 11th day of August 1877, at 11 of the clock in the Forenoon, being the